



City College Quarterly . .

Volume 15, Number 1

March, 1919

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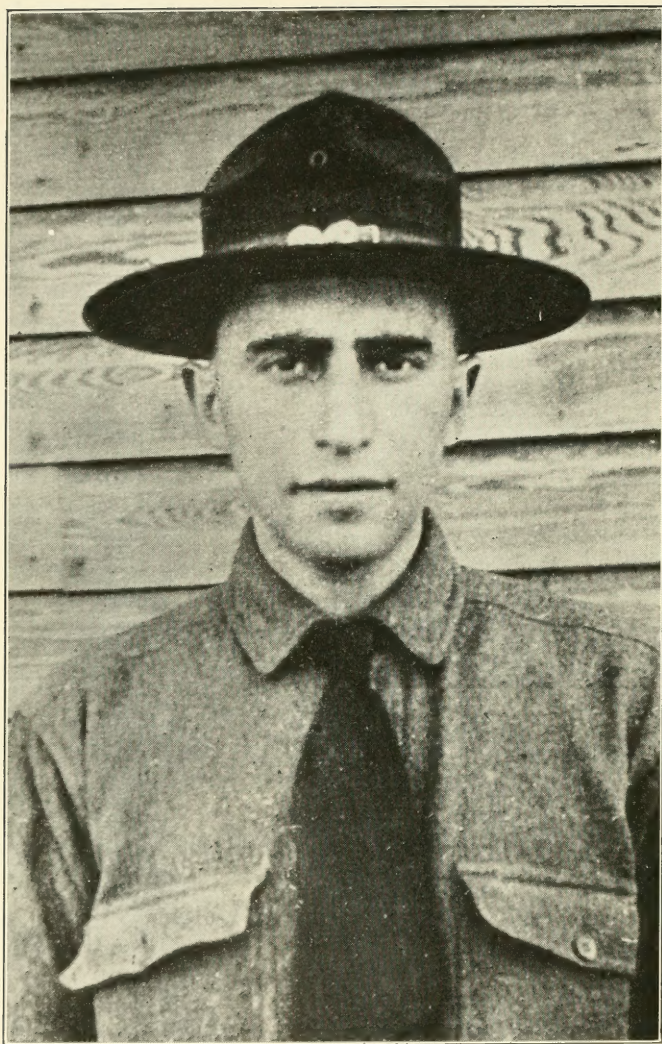
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Meyer Cohn

CORPORAL MEYER COHN.

The death of Meyer Cohn was not merely the severest blow the war has dealt Alma Mater. The community has lost one who would have been an active and conscientious citizen. Recent American literary stirrings have lost a sympathetic interpreter and a dependable guide.

Shortly before he left for camp he published in the *New Republic* an essay on the vogue of what is termed "free verse." The eruption has been a puzzle to us all. We laugh at free verse yet we have a weakness for it. Respected critics give no satisfactory verdict. They either laud the movement outright, or condemn it outright. The public, vaguely apprehending something good and something bad, has been forced to await a more convincing judgment.

Meyer Cohn inquired into the cause of the phenomenon. Was it not, he asked, the unexpected courage on the part of readers to become writers? The negative poetry in the heart of the race that responds electrically to the positive poetry on the lips of genius had determined to be passive no longer. It was a case of Saturday's bleacherites playing their own baseball Sunday. Granted that the back-lot players were not the performers of the big league, was the athletic spirit on that account ridiculous, or the exercise to be condemned? The democratic impulse was beginning to sink new shafts. *Vers libre* was the average citizen playing—irregularly on the whole, yet with flashes of applaudable dexterity, and certainly with a zest that could not be too enthusiastically encouraged—the poet's game of impression expressed.

The loss of this scarcely known young man, who, in a little read article, had so coolly handled a clamorous contemporary puzzle; who had demonstrated his clarity in seeing the roots of literature to be planted in life; who had succeeded where trained critics had failed, is a loss comprehensible, not merely by the few who were enjoying his progress, but even by those who never knew him. Slenderly or not, his title to so much

consideration is established, and by his own efforts. His friends can at most only show that the instance reported above was not accidental, but characteristic.

Meyer Cohn was born in this city twenty-five years ago. After creditable preliminaries in the public schools and in Townsend Harris Hall, he entered the College in February, 1910. In his very first year he was given a place on the staff of the *Mercury*, and admitted to membership in Clio. Before his graduation in February, 1914, he became editor of the *Mercury*, president of Clio, and president of the Student Council. He won the Kelly,¹ Riggs, and Ward prizes for excellence in various fields of English.

Nothing that went on in the College failed to interest him. He attended the games and meets in the Gymnasium as enthusiastically as he did the Clio-Phreno debates. For the *Mercury* he was active to the point of militancy, and used his leadership for the bringing out and developing of talented lower classmen. Young and crude cartoonists were urged by his constructive criticism to a surprising maturity. The *Mercury* prospered financially for the first time in many uneven years. When he left he was easily the best known man in the College. His name is still a tradition. Lower classmen who never met him—and now cannot—speak of him like intimates.

As an alumnus he proved his loyalty in innumerable ways. His attendance at the Saturday night games continued as before. He loved to talk college matters over with those who were still undergraduates. Many a night, at a moment's notice, he put aside the work he was doing to aid some hapless Mercurian in such dreary tasks as the reading or the assembling of the proof. There is no drawing upon rhetoric when we now say of him that Alma Mater has lost a faithful son.

In 1915, after a successful year at Columbia, he received his

¹ He was the first freshman in college history to win the Kelly critique prize.

M.A. and was graduated from the School of Journalism. For a season he was a member of the Music Staff of the New York *Tribune*. Leaving this post, he undertook a position of responsibility with the advertising firm of Street and Finney, Inc. He began to contribute to the *New Republic*.

The American entrance into the war, cutting across the ambitions of so many young men, took him from the glow of his young successes. He entered the service in October, 1917. At Camp Gordon his training soon won him a place in the machinery for the Americanization of foreign-born soldiers. His text-book in this connection, *Tony Becomes A Soldier*, passed through two editions.

Last April he went overseas with Company G, 325th Infantry. Although he held only the rank of Corporal, he was in reality Acting Sergeant-Major. On October 18, 1918, after a year of service, he was killed in action on the Western Front.

That the record is so brief, that there is so little record of achievement, is the very keynote of his tragedy. He would have succeeded. His successes would have been the delight of his friends, the pride of Alma Mater, the profit of his fellow citizens. When those die whom the world knows little, the very paucity of fact must seal the lips of praise with grief. But when—more than facts, more than life itself—the flame of promise is abruptly snuffed out; then, after the few dates have been recounted and the few deeds recalled, there still remains to memory the beautiful but ill-starred aspiration. What were the instincts that would have spurred continuing life to splendid consummation? What were the rare qualities that would have housed themselves in victories which men could have seen and respected?

There was his sensitiveness. It was, in his college days, so intense and ungovernable as to be a source of visible uneasiness and pain. In the rough-and-tumble world of boys, where personalities are free and blunt, such a boy could not escape. Be it said to his credit that he never failed to fight

his own battles, or grin over his own discomfiture. It was precisely this strength that later shaped the oppressive delicacy of the adolescent to the man's fine instrument for catching and recording impressions of really illimitable range.

There was his good sense. Dreamer though he was, he did not make the mistake of substituting dreams for reality. The *Mercury*, under him, always had money for the additional pages required by the increasing crop of youthful effort he was stimulating. Not only did the contributions increase in excellence; so did the attractiveness and the sales of the issues. And he was as practical for himself. After his academic days it did not take him long to find work that both pleased him and paid well. Yet he never sacrificed even so little as an opinion for so many dollars. His idealism was simply not moon-struck.

These two qualities, the sensitive and the sensible, were working to an equilibrium which would have made him, in literary or civic affairs, a man of extraordinary brilliance and steadiness. Tormented as he was by the spectacle of poverty and its concomitants in the congested districts of the city, he never gave way to either sentimentality or invective. Absolutely unlike and separate from the perennial bloom of Messianic youngsters, he did not mistake the desire for the discovery of reform. Certainly he might never have found the practical reformative scheme he was seeking, but certainly he never would have shammed himself or others into the belief that he had found it.

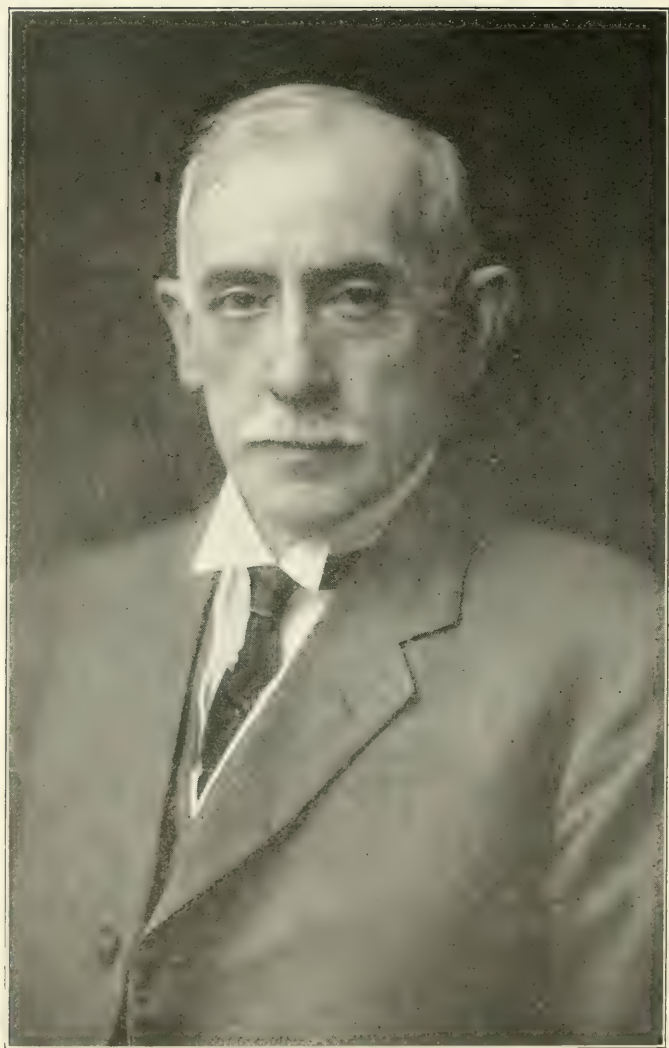
Welding a passion for beauty and justice with a clear-eyed realization of facts; yoking a fine intellect to a firm, mature expression; subordinating all his remarkable gifts to a sense of service that was almost a religion, he at last arrived at the threshold of accomplishment. There he was stricken.

It is not merely that his family has lost *him*. It is not merely that his associates have lost a fascinating companion and an affectionate advisor. It is not merely that Alma Mater has lost a son who would have covered her with credit

and warmed her with pride. It is not merely that the community has lost a genuine leader. Beauty has lost a lover: one more uncompromising spirit is gone from the meagre ranks of the champions of truth.

What is written here is written in the hope of presenting to those who did not know him the image of his worth and the tragedy of its unfulfillment. We whose main grief for him is that he was never to enjoy the gratification of success and service; we to whom in these stupefied moments he seems to have left nothing but the ache of losing him;—to us, however insufficiently, however inadequately, there remains one consolation. The promise that fate has broken we shall hold in our hearts forever.

THEODORE GOODMAN, '15.



J. Hampden Dougherty

J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY

How utterly impossible it is adequately to describe the mind, life and character of a classmate so active and able as was J. Hampden Dougherty, can be appreciated only when the flood of recollection is sought to be expressed by one who had a close personal association with him of over fifty years; and it is with reluctance that I comply with the request to give my impressions, because I know how incomplete any description can be.

Having entered the College with the Class of 1869, he was absent from College for two years and returned in the Class of 1871 with a maturity which, aside from the record of his standing in the Class of 1869 when he followed Geyer and Shepard, placed him in the lead of the best of us, and thereafter he kept that lead and was regarded as the guiding mind.

There was always a gentle modesty in the firm attitude of our elder brother as the spokesman of the class.

As a student there was no limit to the zeal and thirst for knowledge of Dougherty; and although his father had been at the bar and his inclinations were in that direction, he chose on graduation to start on the study of medicine and matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he studied for the first year, and then abandoned that for law, and entered the Columbia College Law School. His earliest characteristic to follow the duty and pleasure of having more than a casual knowledge of every subject within his observation remained dominant through life. He was justly aware, too, of his right to speak on many subjects, and he had a laudable ambition to use his knowledge for the benefit of his college, city and nation.

His associates in the College admired his classical attainments, his scholarly addresses, his genial and courtly manner, and his loyalty to his Alma Mater. He was one of the staunchest workers on the committee which secured the legis-

lation to place the College on Convent Heights, ready to attend at any time at Albany, the City Hall, or at meetings of the Committee to attain the desired end. He also spoke and wrote, and deserves our warmest appreciation for the recognition he was always glad to give of what the College had done for him in knowledge and in friends. The Associate Alumni honored him with its Presidency, and recognized the dignity of his headship.

In his profession he was acute and astute, indefatigable and determined, unwilling to acknowledge defeat, even when others were willing to do so. His research led him to see phases of thought which might be invoked where others would have failed to "carry on," and which frequently succeeded.

The geniality of Dougherty was part of a most happy domestic life of 42 years. He had a partner of remarkable musical and artistic tastes by cultivation and inheritance, and she with him has had occasion to rejoice in sons and daughters who have repaid the devotion of their parents, and made enviable names for themselves.

How happily Dougherty lived the years of life during the growth of his family, must always be considered in recognizing the daily cheerfulness which covered a very serious and earnest nature.

The wish to serve the State and Nation was very intense in Dougherty, and he wrote and studied, and planned and warned, and his work on the Electoral College, on American History and Biography, on the Charter of the City of New York, and the Juridical History of the State, are evidences of his character and ability to be taken in connection with a most active professional career at the Bar.

To those who knew them all, no one can think of Dougherty without thinking of John E. Parsons and Edward M. Shepard.

Dougherty entered the law office of Man & Parsons. Mr. Parsons was the court lawyer and both Shepard and Dougherty were subordinates. The personality of Mr. Parsons

appeared to come out in Shepard and Dougherty more than in any other instance in my knowledge of the Bar.

Mr. Parsons was an exceptionally keen lawyer, as well as a well-known Presbyterian, who was sought after as much as was Joseph H. Choate, Francis Bangs, William S. Fullerton, or William M. Evarts. Technical accuracy is and must be theoretically a commendable element. Mr. Parsons insisted upon it in others, as he was himself precise and accurate. This was the training through which both Shepard and Dougherty passed, and it was manifest through their professional careers, and each attained to conspicuous prominence in their profession.

Always mentally in poise, Dougherty was not known to many in repose, but his jocosity, good humour, anecdotal faculty and love of children made him always an agreeable companion with those who met him at such times.

He was generous and bore his troubles with philosophic strength. His classmates will always remember him in their association with affection.

CHARLES E. LYDECKER, '71.

BIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS

Mr. J. Hampden Dougherty, '71, who died September 6, 1918, was one of the most eminent of the graduates of the College. As lawyer, as author, as public-spirited citizen, as loyal alumnus, he occupied a position peculiarly his own. Strength and gentleness were intermingled in his character in a remarkable degree. He never imposed himself, but always won his way by his distinguished merits.

Born in New York City, December 17, 1849, he received his early training in the public school in East Twentieth street of which David B. Scott was principal. An intermission of two years in his college course transferred him from the Class of '69 to that of '71, where his closest competitor, and also his

closest friend, was Charles E. Lydecker, whose appreciation precedes.

Mr. Dougherty gained distinction as an undergraduate. He was valedictorian of his class; as a junior he took the first Pell medal for the greatest proficiency for the year, and as sophomore and as senior, he took the second Pell medal. His other prizes were: in the sophomore year, first Cromwell for history and belles-lettres, Ward medal in history and sophomore Riggs for an essay; junior year, Ward medals in English, natural philosophy and Latin; senior year, Ward medals in composition and astronomy, with a certificate in law, second prize for the Kelly debate, and first Burr medal for the best mathematician in the senior class. On graduation, he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and was appointed fellow, his associate fellows being Charles E. Lydecker and Martyn Summerbell. During an absence of Professor Compton in Cuba, in the spring of 1872, Mr. Dougherty took charge of his junior class in acoustics and optics, while Mr. Lydecker conducted the senior work in engineering.

Having completed his course in the Columbia Law School in 1874, Mr. Dougherty immediately entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he soon became eminent. For several years he was president of the Law Department of the Brooklyn Institute; he was three times president of the Brooklyn League and for nine years director of the Merchants' Association of New York. For two terms, 1902-4, he was president of our Alumni Association.

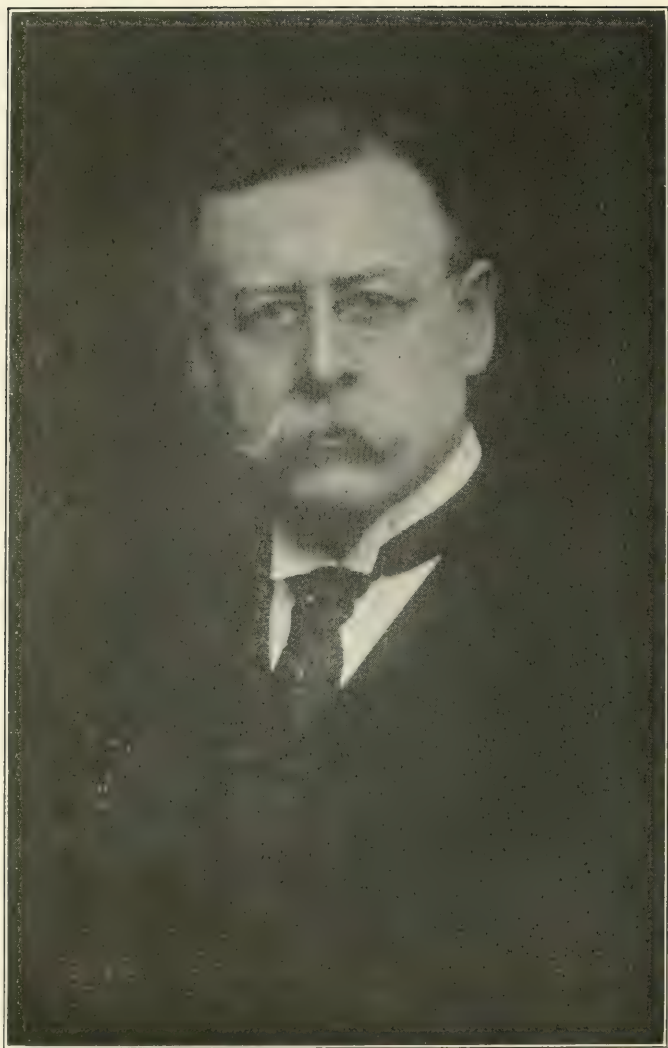
Though he never sought office, Mr. Dougherty rendered distinguished public service. In 1899 he obtained a mandamus for the completion of the purchase by the city of the Long Island Water Supply Co. In 1902 he was appointed by Mayor Low commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, a position which he soon resigned on the ground that he had accomplished the task for which he had taken office. In 1905 he acted as chairman of a special commission for legislative investigation into gas and electric light con-

ditions in New York City, and in 1907 he was chosen by Governor Hughes a member of the commission to revise the charter of Greater New York, in connection with which work he wrote for the *Tribune* a series of explanatory articles illuminating a complicated subject.

In addition to the American, the State and the City Bar Associations, Mr. Dougherty belonged to the Academy of Political Science, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Civil Service Reform League and the New York State Historical Association. Upon legislative and constitutional topics he contributed many articles to various periodicals and he was a frequent speaker before important associations. Of more permanent importance than these productions, however, are two books, which have been widely recognized as thoughtful, scholarly and original discussions of vital problems.

The Electoral System of the United States (Putnams, 1906) traces the origin of this system and the various efforts made by Congress to change it, with a final chapter proposing an amendment to the constitution as a remedy for the evils pointed out. A second book, *The Constitutional History of the State of New York* (Neal Publishing Co.) has been of great value to our last two Constitutional Conventions. After a brief review of the colonial period, the Conventions of 1777, 1801, 1821, 1846, 1867 and 1894, are presented and the problems before them with the solution of each are lucidly discussed. Mr. Dougherty is also the author of *The Constitutions of New York*, *Ten Years of Municipal Vigor*, and *The Power of the Federal Judiciary over Legislation* (Putnams, 1911). His books have been highly praised by competent authorities.

Mr. Dougherty was married, May 25, 1876, to Miss Alice Hill. Among their children are Mrs. Alice Goodrich, J. Hampden Dougherty, a lawyer, Paul Dougherty, a well-known painter, and Walter Hampden, a well-known actor.—
EDITOR.



Wilbur Larremore

WILBUR LARREMORE

Wilbur Larremore, who died suddenly and without warning on the 11th of August, 1918, was, it may be said, a typical alumnus of the College: typical in this, that he was born here, had his education at the hands of the city and, in the high course and conduct of his life, gave back to the city, as a superior citizen, much more than he had received from it. Ex-President Finley, in his contribution to the Memorial Volume of the College, quotes this passage from Emerson's Essay on Politics—"There is an instinctive sense that the highest end of government is the culture of men, that if men can be educated, the institutions will share their improvement and the moral sentiment will write the law of the land,"—and says that this instinctive sense finds its splendid expression in our College. We may add that not only the sense but its fruition find their justification in such men as Larremore.

He was born in 1855, in Columbia street, then a residence district now almost forgotten. He came to the College in 1870 from Public School No. 40 in Twenty-third street, and he graduated in the Class of 1875. He had in a very eminent degree the literary temperament. The College certified to this in giving him in both his junior and senior years the Riggs prize for the best essay. He had equally the judicial temperament, and the combination of the two enabled him to acquire and maintain a high position in his profession of the law, not indeed in advocacy, but as a counselor and referee, much honored and much sought. He edited for twenty-eight years the daily newspaper of the courts, *The New York Law Journal*, with a degree of success which could not be surpassed. No one to whom such work is not familiar can realize how much an element of genius is requisite to enable such an editor to measure, day by day, the development of the law as it comes from the decisions of the courts or by statute. He had a liberal and outlooking mind of wide culture, looking not as

a lawyer to the past, but as a seer (in the Carlyle sense) to the future—the third face on our College seal. Partly as a consequence, the influence of his life was one of those not too assertive, silent forces, whose existence, even, we do not always recognize at the time of their exertion, but which, later, we come to know as being a constant working factor for general betterment and welfare.

The Class of 1875 was notable for its journalistic enterprises. While not a pioneer, it virtually established journalism as an activity in our College, and for this Larremore was in good part responsible. It revived the *Collegian*, of which eight numbers had been published by the Class of 1868, and Larremore was easily the most brilliant of the seven editors which that journal possessed. His contributions to it are well worth re-reading today, and some of the poetical ones are included in the single volume of verse which in 1887 he published under the title of *Mother Cary's Chickens*. He was one of the founders of the *Firefly*, one of those transitory skittish papers which, for the first time in the history of the College, were instituted by his class, and which gave birth in succeeding years to a progeny of like ones with entomological and other names. He wrote the Class Song, which has endured as one of the best which the College has produced,—

“O loved Alma Mater, thine arms still around us
Are clasped in their last and their fondest embrace”

and it is pleasant to record that he certainly kept the pledge at its end.

“Here would we pledge in the strength of our manhood
Ever to cherish the loves of the past;
Faithful through all to our dear Alma Mater,
True to ourselves and to her to the last.”

All his life he was a constant contributor to the magazines, both in prose and verse. A considerable part of his writing was on legal topics, articles published in the Reviews. Aside from the sound discussions which they contained, they

were uncommon as legal expositions, in that they possess a literary quality which makes them more than ephemeral, as current treatment of legal subjects almost certainly is. He loved better to talk familiarly and somewhat desultorily in the essay form on various sorts of matters of conduct and life, including criticism of the productions of contemporary writers. All of these essays are charming, and show on his part a wealth of culture and extended literary knowledge. They would have, without doubt, more credit and reputation, if he had ever collected and published them in book form. As it is, they are only to be found in the magazines in which they first appeared. Nor, with the exception of the one small volume mentioned, was his poetry collected. It is of so much merit that we find two of his poems, "Madam Hickory" and "Blossom Time," in Mr. Stedman's Anthology, though these are not the best examples of his work. This is not the place to quote from it, but the last six lines of a sonnet, written so long since that it did not offend to use the German title of *Zeit-Geist*, are so expressive of our present feelings that they must not be omitted:

England—America, elected breed
To rule the Future as a newer Rome,
The Spirit holds you to a sacred tryst.
Dominions crumble, empires melt like foam;
Not yours the reign of iron, blood and greed,
Not Caesar is your archetype, but Christ.

He was a delightful companion. The conversation was always worth while when he was present. He had an admirable sense of humor, an understanding interest in almost any subject, opinions always based on solidity of judgment, a just respect for the opinions of others, a fair and not too critical estimate of the acts and motives of his fellow men and an unselfish regard for the interests of those with whom he came in contact, which could not fail to inspire their affection. He was a loyal friend,—so really so that he was always ready to believe with Cassius that "a friend should bear his friend's

infirmities." He knew—for that matter, we all know—that the best test of worth comes from the intimate relationships of life. It was with this test in mind that he wished himself remembered, as he has told us in his Sonnet:

AN EPITAPH

Breathe not *nil nisi bonum* o'er my dust;

A manly soul would ever take to task

The charity that stifles truth, and ask
That what thou sayest be severely just.

If all my virtue be a hollow crust,

My heart a devil's shrine, my face a mask

Of Christian love, that living I may bask

In men's approval, then dispel their trust.

Nor do I crave for studied praise of wit

And wisdom that I never have possessed:

I should go hence content if on the bit

Of stone that tells my dates of birth and rest,

In truth and soberness there might be writ,

He was loved best by those who knew him best.

In truth and soberness, so he was.

NELSON S. SPENCER, '75.

VENERABLE RICHARD PARDEE WILLIAMS, B.S., '74

After a long and admittedly incurable illness, always endured with characteristic courage and cheerfulness, the Venerable Richard Pardee Williams, B.S., Valedictorian of the Class of 1874, Archdeacon of the Diocese of Washington, D. C., Canon of the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, passed into eternal rest on the 22d of September, 1918, at his residence near the Cathedral on the heights overlooking the Potomac and the Capital.

Like his friend and fellow-student, Wilbur Larremore, of '75, whose untimely and regretted death this *QUARTERLY* also notes, Williams was while in College one of the paladins of a brilliant court "of all the talents," and his post-graduate career added distinction to the fame of his Alma Mater. Like Larremore, again, his talent and energy were divided in aim, not, as with Larremore, concurrently along the paths of vocation and avocation—law and legal editorship as professional work, and poetry and essay as labor of love—but rather along two careers, distinctly separated both in time and in character. For sixteen years after graduation he was an energetic, able, honorable and successful man of business, Exchange member, broker and banker, as member of the firm of Williams, Black & Co. of New York. Later, in 1890, he took up the study of theology and was ordained deacon in 1892 and advanced to the priesthood in 1893. After serving as Rector in Montgomery, Ala., and Richmond, Va., he was instituted Rector of Trinity at Washington, D. C., and Archdeacon of Washington (thereby gaining his ecclesiastical title of "Venerable") in 1897, and, later, was chosen as one of the Canons of the new Cathedral at the Capital. He was frequently chosen as clerical delegate to national church conventions and once, in 1908, to the Pan-Anglican Congress in England. Thus for twenty-eight years his keen and cultured intellect, his good judgment, his extraordinary executive ability, and the supreme contribution of his beautiful

character and beneficent life were devoted to the service of his God, his Church, and his fellow men.

That he was graduated as Valedictorian of a class of superior ability tells in a word his prowess as a student. He won the first Pell Medal in 1871, the second in '70 and '74, a Cromwell Medal, Ward Medals in French, German, and Composition, a Junior Exhibitorship, a *Microcosm* editorship, and the Phi Beta Kappa Key.

He was the first President of the Washington Alumni of the College and a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon, Phrenocosmia, The National Geographic Society, the Cosmos Club of Washington, the University Clubs of Washington and New York (of which latter, one of the earliest if not one of the charter members) and a 33d Degree Mason.

He married Miss Margaret FitzGerald Watson of Richmond, Va., in 1883, and left two sons, Lieut.-Col. Alexander W. Williams, M.D., and Capt. Richard P. Williams, Jr., graduates of Harvard and Virginia, respectively. Captain Williams was Professor of Classical Languages at Alexandria (Va.) High School before the war, and is now in France. Shortly after his father's death, Lieut.-Col. Williams died in France as a result of overwork in surgical service at our front and in hospital.

In the best sense of the word, Williams was one of the College's aristocrats,—a consummate gentleman, of fondly remembered charm and lovability of character, of a certain pride or dignity of bearing and yet so hearty and genial in greeting and intercourse that he was "Dick" Williams, the well-beloved, to instructors, fellow-students, and friends through all his life. With his passing over, the galaxy of famous alumni of The College of the City of New York lost from earthly view one of its most brilliant stars.

LEWIS S. BURCHARD '77.

HARRY WHEELER POWELL

Harry Wheeler Powell, who died at his country home at Aurora, N. Y., July 23, 1918, was born at Cossackie, Greene County, N. Y., February 5, 1861. His father, who had been born in the same town, was the owner of a steamboat that plied on the Hudson between Cossackie and New York City. Early in the seventies the family moved to New York, occupying a country house surrounded with lawns and trees on the north side of 125th street between Seventh and Eighth avenues. In college life Powell was a prominent figure. He was a member of D. K. E., played on the football team and took the Ward Medal in Astronomy in his senior year. Immediately upon graduation, he proceeded to Berlin to continue his study of music under Raif, a celebrated teacher on the piano, but his health broke down from overpractice and he returned to New York early in 1884, securing a position in the Aqueduct Survey. From 1886 to 1888, he pursued advanced courses in mathematics at Cornell under Oliver, Waite, McMahon and others, at the same time forming a close friendship with Professor Corson and others in the literary and historical departments. In this way his culture was broadened and deepened. From 1888 to 1892 he was tutor in mathematics at the College, and then, induced by glowing prospects, he entered a land-development company operating in Alabama. The project was a failure, and Powell returned to New York, where he built a row of houses at 146th street and Convent avenue. Just when the houses were completed, he was disabled by a stroke of paralysis, a misfortune which, combined with a bad market, made his venture a total loss. After various experiences, he returned to the College, where he taught mathematics till 1915, when he retired on account of ill health. In 1904 he married Miss May Mosher, who survives him. Mr. Powell's artistic taste was unusual, his appreciation extending from rugs and copper platters to painting, poetry and music. His critical faculty

in particular was strongly developed. The commonplace and the pretentious gave him positive pain, while his enjoyment of high excellence was intensified by a delicate discrimination. Sociability was also one of his marked traits, and he will leave a manifest gap in a wide circle of friends.
ED.

PROFESSOR SMITH

Professor Calvin Rae Smith, who at the time of his retirement from the College in February, 1917, held the rank of Associate Professor of Art, died on August 8, 1918, at the home of his sister in Brooklyn. Several weeks before his death he had had a paralytic stroke, which made it necessary for him to take to his bed. Professor Smith, who had been a member of the Art Department for over thirty-six years, was born in New York City in 1847. His father was one of the best known map makers of New York about the middle of the last century. The son was educated at a private school in Edgewater, N. J., and later studied art for seven years under the leading artists of Paris, among them Julian, and for some time prior to his appointment as tutor in the College in 1880, he had a studio in this city. As an artist his specialty was the painting of miniatures on ivory, although in his portrait work and his etchings also he was very successful. He travelled extensively and had been for many years a collector of art objects and curios of various kinds. His collection of antique watches was one of the finest in the country. He leaves two sons and a daughter. One of his sons was graduated from the City College in 1912, while the younger was a student here until his enlistment in the army shortly after the United States entered the war.

EDMUND BURKE.



I. Newton Hoffman

ISAAC NEWTON HOFFMAN

Dr. Finley once wrote of Isaac Newton Hoffman, that his work was the product of "a loyal heart and fertile brain." The loyalty that, in his college days, made him a beloved leader in student activities, in his latter life stamped him as a leader in good citizenship, and a man of many strong friendships. The "fertile brain" of Hoffman, '06—one time managing editor of the *College Mercury* and president of the Clionian Literary Society—became that of "Hoffman of the *New York Times*," able assistant financial editor, and writer of magazine articles on subjects of finance and currency.

The last work done by Mr. Hoffman was one of loyal citizenship. He had been given full charge of the many articles appearing in the *New York Times* in support of the first three Liberty Loans. This task was so well performed that the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign in the *Times* was also placed under his direction. Everyone will recall the appearance of the *Times* in the strenuous days of this last loan, when every page in this foremost of America's daily papers had its "orators" pleading for financial support for our country—each article appealing to a different set, or a different industry or vocation, yet all for the same cause. Mr. Hoffman accepted gladly and for the fourth time, the responsibility of marshaling the forces of his paper for this great work. It was work successfully done. But during the last week of the campaign, Mr. Hoffman contracted influenza. He disregarded the pleadings of his friends that he remain at home, and persisted in his work until the campaign was over. A week later, he passed away.

While still at college, Mr. Hoffman wrote the college news for the *New York Evening Post*, and during his senior year worked as reporter on the *Wall Street Daily News*. There was no college or class affair, in which he was not an active participant. Upon graduation in 1906, he became associated in turn, with the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, *United Press Associa-*

tion and *Journal of Commerce*. It was with this last publication that he began to come to the front. He studied carefully the important legislation before Congress at that time, writing many articles on tariff revision, customs administration and currency. He contributed articles to the *Journal of Political Economy* and to the *Bankers' Journal*. His exposition of the Federal Reserve Act in these publications and in the *Journal of Commerce* was particularly thorough, and attracted widespread attention.

When Mr. Hoffman joined the staff of the *New York Times* in 1916, he brought with him an understanding of financial matters, a knowledge of journalism and a wide acquaintance in banking circles. His work won immediate recognition, and he was highly regarded by his associates. His articles in the *Times* and in the *Times Annalist* are distinctive in style, and show a remarkable faculty for extracting the essentials of complicated subjects.

In the Wall Street District, Mr. Hoffman was universally trusted and admired. He was known as a man who never exaggerated—one who never abused a confidence. Judicial in temperament, scrupulously careful in his statements, he was an exponent of the highest type of journalism.

Mr. Hoffman was born on April 9, 1887, and he died on October 28, 1918. He is survived by a mother, two brothers and four sisters. His untimely death, in his thirty-second year, is, to his family and to his friends, a source of deep anguish. And his friends are many—for to know him, was to love him. He combined gentleness and strength, the practical and the highest idealism. His memory will live on, a potent reality, working for good in the lives of those that knew him.

JOHN E. HEWITT, '06.

DE LIBRIS

Modern and Contemporary European History, by J. Salwin Schapiro. Boston
Houghton Mifflin Co., 1918, pp. 804, \$3.

It is no small tribute to this work of Professor Schapiro to say that it will almost certainly find its place beside such fine productions as those of Robinson and Beard, Hazen and Hayes.

Professor Schapiro's volume has much in common with these earlier works. They all are alive to the trend of recent historical thought in emphasizing the social and economic factors in modern history. But there is much that is unique in Professor Schapiro's work. For example, he has included brief but illuminating accounts of the most important figures in the literature of each of the European nations. As the author well says it seems anomalous that second and third rate politicians should find a place in a history of the nineteenth century while literary men of the first order are not mentioned. Other unusual features in a work of this size are found in chapters dealing with the labor and woman's movement, the agricultural revolution in England and in the excellent accounts of the social legislation in England, France and Germany.

Starting with a brief summary of the heritage of the French Revolution, the author traces the history of each of the European states, centering the story about the three great movements of the nineteenth century, the growth of democracy, the development of nationalism and the Industrial Revolution. Coming to the close of the nineteenth century, there is an excellent treatment of the international relations of the great European states, which provides a background for the concluding chapters on the World War.

The author shows a firm grasp of the great underlying causes of the world conflict and gives a brief but clear account of the chief military operations down to the summer of 1918.

While written primarily as a college textbook, this work will doubtless find a wide circle of readers among the general public. The author's style is clear and forceful.

Taken all in all Professor Schapiro's book is perhaps the best single volume treatment of the history of recent times that has yet appeared.

NELSON P. MEAD.

INTRA MUROS

The war complications gradually removed, the College has resumed its normal activities with a large enrolment for the new term. In the College proper, day session, there is a total registration of 2,022, made up as follows: From the winter session, 647; from the 23rd St. division, 641; from Townsend Harris Hall, 69; new students, 383; former students re-entering, 282. Of the total, 47 are special students; the remainder, 1,975, are following the regular courses. The registration for the spring term in the Evening Session and the Division of Vocational Subjects and Civic Administration is 5,092, which is divided among the four branches as follows: Uptown Buildings, 1,640; the Commerce Building, 2,147; Brooklyn Branch at the Boys High School, 655; and at the Municipal Building, Manhattan, 650. The extension courses have a total enrolment of 3,516 students.

By far the larger part of the activities which have been carried on within our walls in the last few months belong to the war-time service so gladly rendered by the College, which will be fully chronicled in our next issue.

Our last Commencement was a war-time commencement. The usual student orations were omitted, and a tone of serious earnestness marked the entire proceedings. Dean Brownson gave a lucid and impressive account of what the College had done for the country's cause, up to the offer, made a few days earlier, of the Main Building for a military hospital, which at that time there was reason to think might be accepted. The principal address was delivered by Dr. Charles Alexander Richmond, President of Union College. It was so cogent and thoughtful that we should have been glad to print it in full; but even so long afterwards it may be worth while to give an extract or two from it. Dealing with the word which has been so often on people's lips in these last years, "efficiency," he considered the results of the indiscriminate pursuit of it as shown in the German system.

Education, like everything else, is known by its fruits. What kind of men does it produce? That is the test question. . . . The education of the German youth of the last generation has resulted in producing a people who are fundamentally lacking in the qualities that make good men. By good men I mean men who can be trusted; men who have in them the instinct of justice; men with free minds capable of respect and consideration for other men; men who will not themselves be slaves and who would not enslave other men. And this is not the kind of men the German education has produced. On the contrary, it has produced men who are not to be trusted, men who know nothing of true freedom, men to whom justice and mercy are empty words, men who with all their mouthing about *Kultur* have proved themselves brutes. It is not enough to say that the perpetrators of the beastly crimes of Belgium and Northern France were only obeying orders. The answer is that the soldiers of France or of England or of the United States would not obey such orders, and no officers in these armies would ever sink so low as to issue them. . . .

Men must be educated before they can do such things. . . . Radical changes in character come only by a long, slow, systematic process of education; and this, as we all know, has been going on in Germany, intensively, for a generation, and in Prussia ever since the days of Frederick the Great. And what was the fundamental note of this education? We can give it in a single word. It was power—not character, not truth, not civilization, but power. The cry was always for efficiency—and again for higher efficiency, meaning more results for money expended. But efficiency for what? To serve the purpose of the Prussian State—and we know now what that purpose was. . . .

Has all this brought them power? I say it has brought them weakness, and will surely bring them ruin. It has already brought them ruin. Despite military successes and temporary gains in territory, disaster has already come upon them, as it always must come upon those who exchange honor for shame, the soul for the body—in short, who barter away their birthright for a mess of pottage. It is the old story: "What doth it profit a man," or a nation, if it gain the whole world and lose its own soul? Belgium is today a richer country than Germany. Nothing is efficient in education, or in government, or indeed, in the large sense, in industry, that fails to realize that man is not a machine but a spiritual being, living under the higher laws of the spirit. Again and again the battle has been joined between the material interpretation of life and the spiritual interpretation; and again and again the spirit has shown itself supreme.

There have been many changes, temporary or permanent, in the teaching staff of the College, especially among its younger members, conditioned by the calls of war service. Besides those already recorded, leave of absence for government work or for that under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. in France has been granted to Professors Storey, Moody, Allen, Marsh, J. H. Moore, and Whitford, and to Messrs. Courtney, Chase, Walsh, Arbib-Costa, O'Neill, Jacobson,

Bergeron, and Thurm. Professor W. H. Sheldon has been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by Professor Marsh's absence. Professor William E. Kellicott was appointed professor of biology and chairman of the department. Much to the regret of all who had learned to know him in the short time he was with us, he died in the month of January. Messrs. Henry T. Coles and Herman C. Cooper were appointed assistant professors in the Chemistry Department, and Mr. Leighton B. Morse in the Physics Department. Assistant Professor F. A. Woll was advanced to the rank of associate professor and designated as acting director of the Department of Hygiene during Dr. Storey's absence. Instructor Walter Williamson was advanced to the rank of assistant professor and designated as acting director of the College Stadium and Field during the same period. Among other promotions were those of Professors Edmund Burke, J. P. Turner, and A. I. duP. Coleman, from assistant to associate professors, and Messrs. A. U. N. Camera, Warren Hubert, F. O. X. McLoughlin, and R. F. Smith, from instructors to assistant professors.

The changes in detail are as follows:

Instructor F. O. X. McLoughlin assigned to summer camp work, with Doushan Lazarovitch as assistant.

Instructor Walter Williamson assigned for service during the months of July and August in connection with summer usage of the Stadium and Athletic Field.

William B. Jones appointed Special Tutor in the Department of Chemistry from July 8, 1918, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of F. P. Joralemon.

Asst. Prof. H. C. Newton reappointed Acting Librarian.

Sidney D. Phillips reappointed Fellow in the Library (see transfer later).

Benjamin H. Margolies appointed Fellow in the Library.

Alfred Iacuzzi (transferred to the Department of Romance Languages Feb. 1, 1919).

Prof. E. E. Whitford granted leave of absence without salary for the collegiate year 1918-19 that he may serve under the Y. M. C. A. Council abroad.

Prof. Wm. E. Kellicott appointed Professor in the Department of Biology and Chairman of the Department (deceased Jan., 1919).

A. W. Courtney, Tutor in Public Speaking, granted leave of absence for one year without salary.

Nathan A. Rauch granted leave of absence for the duration of the war (resigned Jan., 1919).

Tutor H. P. K. Agersborg, Department of Biology, reappointed (resigned Oct. 1, 1918).

Maxwell Thurm, Fellow in Department of Biology, reappointed (granted leave of absence without salary from Oct. 1, 1918, for duration of war).

David Hart appointed Fellow in Chemistry.

Martin Meyer appointed Fellow in Chemistry.

Prof. H. R. Moody granted leave of absence without salary for one year.

- Carl R. McCrosky appointed Instructor in Chemistry.
 Henry T. Coles appointed Assistant Professor of Chemistry.
 Herman C. Cooper appointed Assistant Professor of Chemistry.
 Martin Friedberg appointed Fellow in Dean's Office.
 Henry Jacoby appointed Fellow in Dean's Office.
 Cecil B. Dyer advanced from Fellow to Instructor.
 Sidney D. Phillips transferred to the Department of History as Fellow in the Preparatory School.
 In Department of Hygiene, Messrs. R. H. Burpee, Nathan Holman and H. W. Chappel resigned.
 Harry H. Hass appointed Special Tutor in Hygiene from Sept. 15, 1918 (resigned Nov. 1, 1918.)
 M. C. Folkoff appointed to vacancy caused by resignation of A. Bagusin.
 Arthur Klein appointed Fellow in Library.
 Harris F. MacNeish appointed Instructor in Mathematics.
 Prof. H. D. Marsh of Department of Philosophy granted leave of absence without salary for one year.
 Prof. W. H. Sheldon appointed to fill vacancy caused by Professor Marsh's absence.
 Prof. Leighton B. Morse appointed Assistant Professor of Physics.
 A. Arbib-Costa granted leave of absence without salary to Feb. 1, 1919.
 Harry Kurz resigned.
 Joseph Sohn retired from October 1, 1918.
 T. R. LeCompte appointed Instructor in Chemistry.
 Albert F. D'Andrea appointed Fellow in the Department of Art.
 Department of Hygiene, resignations of John Lore and A. T. Proudian accepted.
 Department of Hygiene, resignations of Dr. Shober Smith, George H. Schmidt and Wm. J. Fordrung accepted Oct. 1, 1918.
 Dr. E. F. Walsh of Department of Hygiene granted leave of absence without salary for duration of war.
 Asst. Prof. J. H. Moore, and Instructors R. J. O'Neill and M. L. Bergeron granted leaves of absence until termination of their services with the U. S. Army.
 George Victor Brown appointed Fellow in English from Oct. 4, 1918, in place of A. J. Lubell.
 Dr. E. H. Frankel of Department of Hygiene resigned Nov. 1, 1918.
 Frank M. Wheat appointed Instructor in Hygiene on part time, Oct. 12, 1918.
 Joseph Loew appointed Instructor in English for two months from Oct. 21, 1918.
 K. Messman appointed Assistant Instructor in the Preparatory School, Department of Physics, from Oct. 15, 1918, to take place of Tutor S. O. Jacobson, who was granted leave of absence without salary on Oct. 15, 1918.
 Joseph C. Chase granted leave of absence without salary from Oct. 31, 1918, to Feb. 3, 1919, in order that he might undertake overseas duties.
 William Starkweather appointed Tutor in Art from Nov. 1, 1918 to Feb. 1, 1919, to fill vacancy caused by Mr. Chase's absence.
 Simon Sonkin appointed Fellow in Physics from Oct. 28, 1918, to Feb. 1, 1919.
 E. M. Gerstenfeld, Department of Hygiene, resigned Oct. 9, 1918.
 Special Instructors in Chemistry appointed:
 R. W. Fuller, R. A. Bright, D. S. Coleman, Alexander Markowitz from Oct. 21, 1918, to Jan. 1, 1919.
 J. E. Whitsit, G. L. Fleisner, Israel Goldfarb, R. A. Whitney from Oct. 28, 1918, to Jan. 1, 1919.
 Harvey B. Clough appointed Special Instructor in Biology from Oct. 28, 1918, to Jan. 1, 1919. Later continued to July 1, 1919.
 James F. Kiernan appointed Tutor on part time, Department of Hygiene, from Nov. 1, 1918, resigned Jan. 1, 1919.
 Nathan Van Patten appointed Special Instructor in Chemistry from Nov. 15, 1918.
 Paul H. Reichardt of Department of Hygiene, leave of absence without salary from Nov. 16, 1918, to Sept. 1, 1919.

- Charles D. Calkins appointed Instructor in Mathematics in the Preparatory School from Nov. 18, 1918, to Jan. 31, 1919. Later continued to July 1, 1919.
- Joseph Kling appointed Assistant Instructor in Romance Languages in the Preparatory School from Nov. 15, 1918, to Dec. 31, 1918.
- Prof. Thos. A. Storey granted leave of absence for one year from Dec. 12, 1918.
- Asst. Prof. F. A. Woll advanced to rank of Associate Professor and designated as Acting Director of the Department of Hygiene during Dr. Storey's absence.
- Instructor Walter Williamson advanced to the rank of Assistant Professor and designated as Acting Director of the College Stadium and Field during the period of Dr. Storey's absence.
- Dr. Sidney Furst, Tutor on part time, advanced to rank of Special Instructor on full time and designated as Acting College Physician during Dr. Storey's absence.
- Promoted from Assistant to Associate Professor—Professors E. Burke, A. I. duP. Coleman, J. P. Turner.
- From Instructor to Assistant Professor—Messrs. A. U. N. Camera, Warren Hubert, F. O. X. McLoughlin, R. F. Smith.
- From Tutor to Instructor—Messrs. B. T. Butler, E. J. Stork.
- From Fellow to Assistant Instructor in the Preparatory School—H. A. Grablowsky.
- Prof. J. Allen granted leave of absence without salary from Nov. 16, 1918, to July 1, 1919, to undertake Y. M. C. A. work in France.
- Alexander Green appointed Instructor in Romance Languages in the Preparatory Department from Nov. 15, 1918, to Jan. 1, 1919.
- Henry Bredekamp transferred from Laboratory Mechanician to Fellow in Physics.
- Jarvis Keiley granted leave of absence without salary from Jan. 1, 1919 to Sept. 1, 1919.
- Instructor Alexis E. Senftner transferred at his own request from Department of Classical Languages and Literature to the Department of Mathematics.
- Jos. G. Coffin, leave of absence extended from Jan. 15, 1919, to Sept. 1, 1919.
- H. B. Woolston, leave of absence extended from April 22, 1919, to Sept. 1, 1919.
- A. R. MacCleve, Fellow in Engineering to July 1, 1919.
- A. M. Goldstein given rank of Tutor in Physics Feb. 1, 1919.
- Thomas E. Coulton given rank of Tutor in Public Speaking Feb. 1, 1919.
- Jean des Garennes (who was on leave) re-engaged as Instructor in the Department of Romance Languages from Feb. 1, 1919, to July 1, 1919.
- T. P. Clendenin resigned Dec. 17, 1918.
- D. LeRoy Williams, Instructor in Chemistry, promoted to rank of Assistant Professor as of Feb. 1, 1919, and resignation accepted as of that date.
- R. H. Burpee appointed Special Instructor in Hygiene from Feb. 1, 1919, until return of a regular instructor in that department from the U. S. A.
- R. J. McCormick appointed Tutor in Hygiene for one year from Feb. 1, 1919.

FACULTY RESOLUTION ON DEATH OF PROFESSOR LOUIS DELAMARRE

The Faculty of the College of the City of New York herewith records its appreciation of the qualities, attainments and achievements of Louis Delamarre, Associate Professor of French in the Department of Romance Languages, since 1904 a member of the teaching staff of the College, deceased on November 24, 1918, at Portland, Maine, a few hours after a lecture delivered before the Alliance Française of that city.

He was born at Bayenghem-lez-Eperlecques, Pas de Calais, France, on February 12, 1863, and was the son of a teacher. Upon completing his schooling he entered upon his father's profession, and in 1892 received a certificate from the University of Lille conferring upon him the right to teach in the secondary schools of France. In 1894 he obtained the degree of Licencié-ès-Lettres from the University of Paris. He came to the United States in 1902 and in due course of time became an American citizen. In 1905 he obtained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at New York University and in 1907 was appointed Lecturer on the French Language and Literature in the Graduate Faculty of that institution, and for several years gave courses there leading to the doctor's degree. In 1909 he became General Secretary of the Federation of French Alliances in the United States and Canada, and Secretary of the French Alliance of New York, both of which offices he held at the time of his death. The work he accomplished in the performance of these duties was remarkable; for he founded new groups to the number of over one hundred in this important organization of American societies devoted to the study of the French language, literature and culture. He gave up a great part of his vacations and leisure hours to the interests of these associations, serving with untiring zeal and incredible energy the great cause of good understanding between his native country and the country of his adoption, lecturing and writing constantly himself, and arranging the tours of distinguished Frenchmen sent to America as lecturers, despatching books to all parts of the country, keeping in constant touch with the higher life in France, and helping to maintain the current of communication in matters intellectual, artistic and scientific which flows from France to America. He was careful to see that a goodly proportion of these societies affiliated with the Federation should be located in institutions of learning, and his activities have undoubtedly enhanced throughout the country the reputation and prestige of our own College.

This in no wise impaired his usefulness within the College itself. He was an energetic, devoted and successful teacher. He made for himself a sort of specialty of the French Drama and probably no one in the United States was better informed than he concerning the history of the theatre in France. He was an admirable lecturer on his favorite subjects, and published a considerable number of articles thereon both in English and in French.

He was a fine gentleman, amiable and kindly, ever ready to serve his colleagues, admired by them for his learning and the modesty with which he bore himself. He possessed a genial humor which brightened and sweetened his laborious life, and as he traveled a great deal in vacation time among the associations of his beloved Federation, he made a host of friends in all parts of the country.

The College has lost in Dr. Delamarre one of its most widely known teachers, and the Faculty one of the ablest and most highly esteemed among its members. This record is set down in sincere regret at the taking off in the prime of his mental strength of this fine scholar, who represented in himself many of the best traits of the French character, served the College loyally and effectively, and leaves behind him the memory of a lovable man.

FACULTY RESOLUTION ON DEATH OF PROFESSOR CALVIN
RAE SMITH

With profound regret, the Faculty of the College of the City of New York learns of the death of Professor Calvin Rae Smith, who for thirty-six years prior to his retirement in 1917 was a member of the Art Department.

He came to us well equipped, a man who had successfully worked in all the media of the graphic arts. He painted in oils and water colors, he illustrated in black and white and manipulated the burin and etching-needle with equal facility. He will be best remembered, however, by a series of exquisite miniature portraits on ivory. Intimately linked with a sensi-

tive artistic taste was that of the collector; and Professor Smith was as fastidious in gathering his many precious *objets d'art* as he was in giving finish to his canvasses.

A long service in the College was marked by a steadfast fidelity to duty, which was one of his characteristics. Those of us who knew him well prized his friendship and enjoyed his geniality and kindliness. Professor Smith was quiet and unostentatious, almost to the point of shyness; and so modest and retiring that he shrank at mention or praise of his successes. At the same time he was a most charming host, as those partaking of the hospitality of his city house or country home long will remember. While he was not a College graduate, our *alma mater* so endeared herself to him that he took pride in sending his two sons to be educated in the College of the City of New York.

EXTRA MUROS

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, 1918, TO THE ASSOCIATE
ALUMNI OF THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, INC.,
ASSEMBLED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING IN THE DORE-
MUS LECTURE ROOM OF THE OLD BUILDING (COM-
MERCE BUILDING OF THE COLLEGE), SAT-
URDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1918.

Your Board of Directors submits the following report of its proceedings and of the activities of the Corporation during the past year:

The Board of Directors held three regular meetings since the last annual meeting of November 10, 1917. The meetings took place as follows:

22d Meeting—	Dec. 14, 1917—	23d Street		
23d	"	Apr. 29, 1918	"	"
24th	"	Nov. 22,	"	"

Owing to the war emergency, the Board of Directors voted at the December meeting, 1917, to abandon some and modify other Alumni activities.

According to the resolution of the Associate Alumni at the last annual meeting, a social reunion with light refreshments was substituted for the annual dinner. This reunion, of which Prof. Edmund Burke was Chairman, was held at the Hotel Ansonia on April 6, 1918, the anniversary of the United States' Declaration of War. The war was the main theme, though there was time reserved for the golden anniversary of the Class of '68 and the silver anniversary of the Class of '93. Mr. Bowker spoke for the first and Mr. Louis F. Levy for the second. Dr. Fagnani presided and made the introductory address. He was followed by Trustee Lydecker, '71, Captain Oltarsh, '02, Dean Brownson, Captain King, President Mezes, Professor Robinson, '02, Dr. Timme, '93, Sergeant Mantinband, '16, and Sergeant La Chapelle, '14. A letter of greeting from Secretary McAdoo and a telegram from Major Frankfurter, '02, were read. The occasion was memorable for the enthusiasm of the audience and for the excellence of the speeches.

In accordance with the resolution, the Board of Directors made

arrangements for a reception to the Class of February, '18, at the Main Building of the College, on Saturday, March 23, 1918, at which Dr. Fagnani and Mr. Julius Hyman addressed the graduates.

The Seventy-first Birthday of the College was observed by the unveiling of a tablet in the Great Hall of the College, in honor of the first son of the Institution to fall in the Great War, Arthur Vincent Hegney, a student of Townsend Harris Hall, who was killed in action on March 7, 1918. A committee of three—Dr. Fagnani, Mr. Burchard and Mr. Holman co-operated with the College authorities, and Dr. Fagnani was the Alumni speaker.

On the afternoon of Charter Day, the Class of '68 held its Fiftieth Anniversary Reunion in the Webb Room, at which thirteen members of the class were present and Professor Werner was their guest.

In accordance with the action of the Associate Alumni at the last annual meeting, the Campus Association has received, during the past year, Thirty-five cents (\$.35) instead of Thirty cents (\$.30) as a subscription for nine Alumni issues, which were sent to all members in good standing.

In accordance with Resolution 6, passed at the last annual meeting, the Directors were authorized to continue the publication of the CITY COLLEGE QUARTERLY.

On account of the war emergency and with the approval of the Publication Committee, the October Number was omitted and upon the advice of the Editor and his associates, the December issue may be omitted.

In the June Number appeared an Honor Roll of graduates, former students and undergraduates who were engaged in the service of the United States. This list was a revision of the first Roll published a year ago this December by the Campus Association. Since the usual December issue of the QUARTERLY may not be published, the March Number will be a double issue. The June issue was more expensive than the usual issue and consequently the suspension of the two fall numbers this year will enable the Alumni to publish a more complete record of its participation with the College in various war activities.

At the December 1917 meeting, the Board of Directors authorized the payment of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) to the Employment Bureau of the College, which enabled the Bureau to continue active work until it was taken over by the Student Aid Fund Association.

The Washington Branch of the Alumni held its annual dinner at the Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C., Saturday, April, 1918. Mr. Burchard was sent by the Board of Directors as the representative of our association. Dr. Marcus Benjamin, ex-'77, presided over the thirty who gathered at the table, and addresses were made by Captain Oltarsh, '02, Lewis S. Burchard, '77, General Richards, '74, Lieutenant Fromont of the French Army, Colonel Church, Princeton, '88, Captain Aiken, ex-'62, Meyer Bloomfield, '99, and Jacques de La Chapelle, '14. Good fellowship was a notable feature of this gathering. Captain David Oltarsh, '02, was the accredited representative of the Washington Branch at the social reunion, held at the Ansonia, April 6, 1918.

The Annual Memorial Meeting was held in the Webb Room on December 9th, 1917. Professor Downer was Chairman and the following were the speakers: Rabbi Nathan Blechman, Prof. Alfred D. Compton, Benno Lewinson, Thomas Churchill, William L. Felter, Prof. Earle F. Palmer, Rev. Dr. Charles P. Fagnani, Lewis F. Mott.

The Faculty of the College granted "nunc pro tunc" the degree of A.B. "causa honoris" to Capt. Robert Aiton of the Class of '64 who would have been graduated with that class, except for the fact that he re-enlisted in the Union Army after he had begun the second term of the senior year. This action by the College authorities was also in accord with the resolution passed by the Board of Directors.

Your Board of Directors presents the Report of the Nominating Committee as accepted and amended by the Board at its last meeting. Mr. Nettleton, Class '70, had been renominated, but on his own request resigned and Dr. Robert Abbe, Class of '70, was nominated.

Your Board of Directors passed at the last meeting the following motion: That bills for the current year and other financial obligations of the Alumni should be met from any funds that the Alumni may have, and that all bills should be paid by the Treasurer upon the proper audit by the President, and furthermore, the Board moved that if necessary, requisite funds of the Associate Alumni be withdrawn from banks and placed in other institutions where money may be withdrawn by check.

Your Board of Directors submits the following resolutions for your approval:

1. *Resolved*, that it is the intent of the Board of Directors to consider the arrangement (of the Fifth Annual Meeting) with the Campus Association a permanent one, and to continue until such time either party desires to withdraw, when a two months' notice shall be given.

2. ¹*Resolved*, that the annual social gathering of the Associate Alumni be held at such time as the Board of Directors would determine, and that the occasion be a victory celebration. The Board further recommends to the Associate Alumni that the charge should not exceed \$2.

3. *Resolved*, that the Secretary send a letter to the President of the College requesting that the Alumni Association of the College receive at the commencement exercises held by the College, official recognition with a view to recruiting as many graduates as possible into the Alumni Association.

4. *Resolved*, that the President of the College be requested to permit a representation of the Alumni to present a roster of those Alumni who have passed to the Great Beyond, to the faculty and students assembled, and a committee of five be appointed to interview the President of the College and make suitable arrangements for the exercises.

5. *Resolved*, that the thanks of the Associate Alumni are hereby expressed to Prof. Edmund Burke, '90, and his associates for their services respectively as Chairman and members of the Reunion Committee, and that the thanks of the Associate Alumni are hereby expressed to all who have actively participated in its welfare.

6. *Resolved*, that the Officers and Directors of the Associate Alumni are hereby authorized to continue the publication of the CITY COLLEGE QUARTERLY.

7. *Resolved*, that the Secretary be hereby instructed to transmit by cable to Dr. Sidney E. Mezes, the congratulations of the Associate Alumni.

Respectfully submitted,

JACOB HOLMAN,
Secretary.

DR. SIDNEY E. MEZES,
U. S. Peace Commission,
Paris

Dec. 14, 1918.

Congratulations of City College Alumni on your safe arrival in France with Peace Commission.

JACOB HOLMAN, *Sec'y.*

December 20, 1918.

JACOB HOLMAN, ESQ.,
Secretary of Alumni Association
City College,
Convent Avenue, 139th Street,
New York, N. Y., U. S. A.

My Dear Mr. Holman: Please assure the Alumni Association of the City College of my appreciation of the cable of congratulations. It reminds me of the

¹This resolution was amended at the Annual Meeting.

important work in New York from which I am withdrawn for a time, a short time I hope, in order to come over here. My contribution to the Peace settlement will no doubt be a modest one, but I hope may borrow some significance from the critical juncture in World's affairs with which it is associated. I like to think that credit will be given to the College of the City of New York for any contribution I may be able to make to the Peace settlement.

Please convey my best Christmas greetings and heartiest good wishes for the New Year to the members of the Alumni Association.

With personal regards,

S. E. MEZES.



Lieutenant Quentin Richardson Logie
Ninth Infantry, U. S. A., A. E. F.

B. S., C. C. N. Y., February, 1916; Scoutmaster Troop 208,
Bronx; Graduate R. O. T. C., Plattsburgh, 1917;
Camp Wadsworth, 1917-18. Killed in
action, in France, June 9, 1918

THE FIRST ALUMNUS TO MAKE THE SUPREME SACRIFICE

DE MORTUIS

The following are the names of those at present known to have made the supreme sacrifice in the service of their country.

1895	Arthur David Dryfoos, A.B., M.D.	D.D.	1918
June 1910	William Rosenson, B.S., M.D.	D.D.	1918
Feb. 1911	Louis Zion, A.B., M.D.	D.D.	Oct. 31, 1918
Ex-1912	Arthur F. C. Toussaint	K.A.	1918
Feb. 1914	Meyer Cohn, A.B.	K.A.	Oct. 13, 1918
June 1914	Isaac H. Chapman, B.S.	D.D.	Oct. 14, 1918
June 1915	Hyman Freiberg, B.S.	K.A.	Oct. 1918
Feb. 1916	Quentin R. Logie, B.S.	K.A.	June 9, 1918
Ex-1916	Francis Lewis Allyn, Jr.	K.A.	Aug. 10, 1918
Feb. 1917	John Brotherton, A.B.	K.A.	Oct. 14, 1918
June 1918	Morris Markowitz, A.B.	D.D.	Oct. 1918

NECROLOGY 1918-1919

1855	Simeon Baldwin, Jr., B.S.	Feb. 11, 1918
1860	Frederick Hobart, A.B., A.M.	March 9, 1919
Ex-1861	William Thomas Evans	1919
1862	William Henry H. Granberry, A.B.	1918
1863	George Crawford Clark, A.B.	Feb. 24, 1919
1864	Seely Benedict Patterson, B.S.	Jan. 22, 1919
Ex-1865	Francis Mankin Jencks	1918
1865	Francis Asbury Sampson, A.B., A.M., LL.B.,	Feb. 4, 1918
1866	Kenton Saulnier, B.S.	July 15, 1918
Ex-1870	Aaron Claflin Daniels	Feb. 18, 1919
1870	Charles Boyd Kelsey, A.B., A.M., M.D.	Aug. 4, 1917
1871	John Hampden Dougherty, A.B.	Sept. 6, 1918
1872	James Mackie Donald, B.S.	Sept. 23, 1918
1872	James Eugene Malone, A.B.	Oct. 1918
1872	Jed Frye, B.S.	March 6, 1919
1873	Henry Marcus Leipziger, A.B., B.S., A.M., LL.B., Ph.D., LL.D.	Dec. 1, 1917
1873	Michael Emil von Schoening, B.S.	Oct. 1918
1873	John Augustus Walther, B.S., M.D.	1918
1874	Richard Pardee Williams, B.S.	Sept. 22, 1918
1875	Wilbur Larremore, A.B., LL.B.	Aug. 11, 1918
Ex-1881	George Alexander Just	1918
1883	Harry Wheeler Powell, B.S.	July 23, 1918
1883	Luther Origene Cabaret, A.B.	Jan. 19, 1918
1887	Emanuel Blumensteil, A.B.	Feb. 9, 1918
1887	George William Stake, A.B., A.M., LL.B.	Dec. 1917
1888	Albert Kohn, A.B., M.D.	Jan. 16, 1918
1890	David Clarke Taylor, A.B.	

1892	Ferdinand Ezra M. Bullowa, A.B., A.M., Ph.D., LL.B.	Feb. 20, 1919
1902	Henry C. Intermann, B.S., LL.B.	Feb. 27, 1919
1906	I. Newtown Hoffman, B.S.	Oct. 31, 1918
J. 1911	Arthur Silver, B.S.	1918
F. 1916	Irving M. Wolk, A.B.	1919

Please send to H. C. Green, at the College, details with dates, so that appropriate notices can be prepared. The personal records on file are too brief for the usual notices to appear in this issue.

NOTICE

WAR SERVICE RECORD

The War Service Record published in the Quarterly last June is being revised.

Please send to the College the details of the war service of alumni, former students, sons of alumni, and under-graduates. Give full name and college class.

Address

HOWARD C. GREEN

ATTENTION

THE "WELCOME HOME" REUNION DINNER
will be held some Saturday in the early part
of May, 1919.

Details will soon be mailed, but should
you not receive a notice during April, ad-
dress at the college,

FREDERICK B. ROBINSON, '04

Chairman Committee.

or NELSON P. MEAD, '99

Secretary Committee